REMARKS/ARGUMENT

The Examiner canceled Claims 1-14 by Examiner's amendment on May 20, 2002. The Examiner, however, was without authority to cancel Claims 8-11 the rejection of which was REVERSED by the Board of Appeals in its Decision on Appeal dated March 8, 2002 (see page 7, line 11 – page 8, line 3 & page 9, lines 9-10). Accordingly, Claims 8-11 are pending in the present application. By this amendment, Claim 8 and 11 have been amended to include the limitations of base Claim 1. As a result, Claims 8-11 stand allowable.

1) Claims 15, 17, 19, 22-23, and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No.5,249,218 to Sainton. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, as set forth below.

In order that the rejection of Claim 15 be sustainable, it is fundamental that "each and every element as set forth in the claim be found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." Verdegall Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). See also, Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989), where the court states, "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim".

Furthermore, "all words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

Independent Claim 15 requires and positively recites a computer, comprising: "a provision for user input", "a provision for output", "a microprocessor coupled to said user input and said output" and "an interface coupled to said microprocessor, said interface

being directly connectable to a corresponding interface in a portable telephone, wherein said interface comprises at least one voice channel lead, one command channel lead and a ground/reference lead for connection to corresponding leads in a corresponding interface in said portable telephone".

In contrast, Sainton clearly discloses in Figure 3 that the connector (112) of modem (10) in computer (104)(the interface for computer 104) is coupled via a 3FT. black round cable (114) to a corresponding connector (118) in cellular phone (116). As a result, there is NO DIRECT CONNECTION between connector (112) of computer (110) and connector (118) of cellular phone (116), or the suggestion of any direct connection between connector (112) of computer (110) and connector (118) of cellular phone (116). As such, Sainton fails to teach or suggest, "an interface coupled to said microprocessor, said interface **being directly connectable to a corresponding interface in a portable telephone**, wherein said interface comprises at least one voice channel lead, one command channel lead and a ground/reference lead for connection to corresponding leads in a corresponding interface in said portable telephone". In addition, Applicants would like to point out that connector (112) is identified as being an RJ45 connector while connector of cellular phone (116) is identified as being a 2303 – which are not compatible connectors. Indeed, cable (114) in Fig. 3 shows a corresponding RJ-45 plug (228) at one end of the cable for connecting with connector (112) and a corresponding 2302 plug (230) for connecting with connector (118). Accordingly, the 35 U.S.C. 102(b) rejection of Claim 15 is overcome.

Applicants appreciate the indication by the Examiner that Claims 20 and 24-27 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitation of the base claim and any intervening claims but believe Claims 20 and 24-27 to be allowable in their present forms in light of the arguments set forth above in support of the allowance of Claim 15.

Claims 17, 19, 22, 23 and 28 stand allowable as depending directly, or indirectly, from allowable Claim 15 and including further limitations not taught or suggested by the references of record.

Claim 17 further defines the computer of Claim 15, wherein said at least one command channel lead facilitates a bidirectional half duplex mode. Claim 17 is allowable for the reasons set forth in support of the allowance of Claim 15.

Claim 19 further defines the computer of Claim 15, wherein voice and data are transmitted on said at least one voice channel lead. Claim 19 is allowable for the reasons set forth in support of the allowance of Claim 15. Moreover, contrary to the assertion of the Examiner Sainton does NOT teach or suggest that its voice channel can be used for Data & Audio. Indeed, Sainton teaches data on the DIO/DATA line and audio on the TX/TXAF and possibly RX/SPK lines. Should the Examiner maintain this rejection, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to identify the specific teaching in Sainton that teaches that a voice channel can be used for Data & Audio.

Claim 22 further defines the computer of Claim 15, wherein said interface coupled to said microprocessor further includes a second voice channel lead. Claim 22 is allowable for the reasons set forth in support of the allowance of Claim 15.

Claim 23 further defines the computer of Claim 22, wherein each of said voice channel leads facilitates a unidirectional full duplex mode. Claim 23 is allowable for the reasons set forth in support of the allowance of Claim 22.

Claim 28 further defines the computer of Claim 23, wherein voice and data are transmitted on said voice channel leads. Claim 28 is allowable for the reasons set forth in support of the allowance of Claim 23. Moreover, contrary to the assertion of the Examiner Sainton does NOT teach or suggest that its voice channel can be used for Data & Audio. Indeed, Sainton teaches data on the DIO/DATA line and audio on the TX/TXAF and

possibly RX/SPK lines. Should the Examiner maintain this rejection, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to identify the specific teaching in Sainton that teaches that a voice channel can be used for Data & Audio.

2) Claims 16 and 21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sainton PN 5,249,218 in view of KYU et al PN 4,225,919. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection as set forth below.

Claims 16 and 21 dependent directly, or indirectly, from Claim 15. Therefore, Claims 16 and 21 are allowable over the Sainton reference for the same reasons set forth above in support of the allowance of Claim 15. Even if, arguendo, Kyu et al teaches two basic types of data links are well known, including both bidirectional half-duplex and unidirectional full-duplex, Kyu provides no teaching whatsoever that overcomes the failing of the Sainton reference – i.e., Sainton does not teach or suggest a direct connection between the interface of the computer and the portable telephone. And even if would have provided such teaching, the Examiner's motivation for combining the two references would only truly be a motivation to one having ordinary skill in the art if the amount of voice channel information is small enough to allow use of a single voice channel lead having a bidirectional half duplex mode. The Examiner has produced no evidence that one of Sainton's audio lines could be omitted without compromising the objective and functionality of the Sainton apparatus.

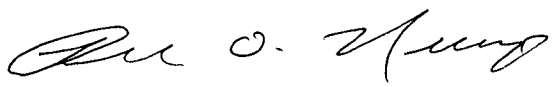
3) Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sainton PN 5,249,218 in view of Dent et al PN 4,225,919. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection as set forth below.

Claim 18 depends directly from Claim 15. Therefore, Claim 18 is allowable over the Sainton reference for the same reasons set forth above in support of the allowance of Claim 15.

New Claims 30-42 are similarly allowable.

The rejection of Claims 8-11 was reversed by the Board of Appeals. Claims 8-11 have been amended to be in allowable form. Claims 15-28 and new Claims 30-42 stand allowable over the references of record. Applicants respectfully request allowance of the application as the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,



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